

MARGINAL COLUMN
By NRIH MINDLIN

THE three-week-old London bus strike is reminiscent in many ways of the strike of a few years ago, and raises the question of the point and efficacy of such strikes in inflation-threatened welfare-state societies. There seems to be no simple way of squaring the vicious circle, if there is indeed any way at all.

LONDON busmen earn a basic wage of about £5 a month (for the Israel equivalent multiply by five) and their wage claims had been submitted to an arbitration board. This board decided on an increase of roughly £12.130 per week, but only for the central busmen, and not for the more distant suburbs; the busmen refused to accept this arrangement, which they say was designed to split them, and went on strike. The Government claims that to accede to the strikers' wish would be wrong on principle because it would set a precedent for ignoring the findings of arbitration boards when they are displeasing, and says that the money is not available anyway. With no pretence of having any outside information, one may surmise that there is considerable truth in the allegations of both sides.

THE big red double-decker buses have vanished from the streets of London, but unfortunately for the busmen, the city has hardly been disrupted. This is the case chiefly because the underground subway is still functioning (the underground workers belonging to the Railwaymen's Union) and though it is heavily overloaded during the rush hours, people are getting to work and back. The railwaymen are now fighting for a wage increase too, but if their negotiations break down and they strike, it will still probably be too late to help the busmen.

THE situation would not have been very different if there had been a Labour government in power. Assuming that the unions would not have succeeded in using their influence to get the raise, their charges and criticisms would perhaps have been less acrimonious, but the conflict is a real one, and the question is how big a slice of the national cake a particular group is to get, and by what standards one determines when and for whom the slicing is done. A government in power that is fighting inflation in Israel, as well as the British, and many West European countries are doing is obviously obliged to keep wages as stable as possible, but it is very difficult to explain to workers that wage increases may be illusory since they will be eaten up by rising prices. On the other hand, there are groups of wage earners whose incomes should be raised in reasonable proportion to the jump in the cost of living, but how can one expect other workers to restrain their own demands after the granting of a particular award?

WHEN, under these circumstances, strikes do break out, they are generally harmful to the country's economy as a whole, and there are losers all round — this is exemplified here by the general feeling that the big strike is somehow pointless and wasteful, and should have been avoided, perhaps would have if both sides had been a bit more flexible and imaginative. One cannot escape the feeling that the strike, when used thus, against a nationalised public service, is antiquated and obsolete, and a very ineffective way of attaining the aims of any of the parties concerned, with the public and the strikers both suffering. That is what the arbitration machinery is there for, but unless it is integrated in a more comprehensive economic scheme, it doesn't seem to work. A wide-awake ministry of labour, in close touch with workers' needs and living conditions, should be able to forestall such blows to the national economy. Or perhaps unions should be given a more direct role — and therefore more direct responsibility — in formulating wage policies.

Senate Probe Into
Anti-Nixon Riots

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuters). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin an inquiry tomorrow into the reasons for the stormy demonstrations in South America against the U.S. Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon. A sweeping Congressional review of U.S. policies in Latin America is expected to result from the Senate inquiry.

Knesset Meets
Today After
7-Week Recess

The Knesset will begin its Summer Term this afternoon after a seven-week recess, which was broken for a few hours on April 22, when a special festive session was called to launch the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

The principal item on the agenda for today is the Bill on the Council for Higher Education, which is to be introduced for its first reading by the Minister of Education and Culture.

The bill provides for the establishment of a council to deal with all matters pertaining to higher education and research, including coordination between institutions of higher learning and recognition of institutions. However, decisions of the Council with regard to the granting or withdrawal of recognition will require Government approval.

This is the third bill on the subject to come before the Knesset, the previous two not having advanced beyond their first reading. Following widespread criticism of the bill, the Government decided to discontinue it.

Nahmias Named
New Police Chief

Two important appointments were approved by the Cabinet yesterday. Mr. Yosef S. Nahmias was made Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Michael Tsour was named Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The top police post was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yeheskel Sahar, who is understood to be in line for a diplomatic appointment abroad.

Mr. Nahmias, now an Assistant Director-General in the Foreign Ministry, was born in Jerusalem 40 years ago. He was Deputy Inspector General of Police, under Mr. Sahar, from 1948 to 1953. During World War II, he served as a commander of a Palestinian transport company in the British Army. Afterwards he was appointed to the Ministry of Defence and its representative in Europe. He headed Israel's Purchasing Mission in France, and last year was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Last month, Mr. Nahmias visited Ghana as an unofficial observer to the African States Conference.

French Gov't Calls Up
Gendarme Reserves

PARIS, Sunday (Reuters). — The Government today announced the mobilisation of "certain categories" of the gendarmes reserve, and also relieved M. Barot, the Super-Prefect of Algiers, of his post.

The mobilisation announcement came shortly before the leaders of the three main trade union federations ordered a state of alert from noon tomorrow and declared their readiness to call a general strike "for the defence of democratic freedoms."

French gendarmes carry out police duty, though they are officially part of the armed forces. A Defence Ministry spokesman said that the recall of certain categories would allow the immediate raising of a large number of mobile units.

Informed sources said the total number normally on active service in the gendarmes is about 20,000. Provincial gendarmes have been depleted to reinforce the Paris police against any disorders. Gendarmes normally carry rifles or sub-machine-guns.

Soustelle and Salan Say,
'Algeria Will Save France'

ALGERS, Sunday (Reuters). — M. Jacques Soustelle and General Raoul Salan, the two key men in the Algerian crisis, suggested today that Algeria would "save France."

M. Soustelle told cheering crowds that the Algerian revolt is not directed against the freedoms of the French Republic, nor against links with France.

General Salan, the Commander in Chief in Algeria, said in a short speech, "United together, Frenchmen and French Moslems, we shall win the day."

Sixty-five Dead
In Casablanca
Air Crash

BRUSSELS, Sunday (Reuters). — Sixty-five persons were killed when a four-engine Belgian D.C. airliner flying from Brussels to the Belgian Congo crashed on landing at Casablanca, North Africa, today. It was one of the worst international air crashes of recent years.

Of the 90 passengers on board, there were only four survivors. Sabena airlines announced. The crew of nine were all killed.

According to reports here, the aircraft approached Casablanca airport with one engine stopped, over the runway, tried to gain height, and caught fire.

Six passengers left the aircraft at Lisbon and six more got on the plane. Eight children were among the passengers who left Brussels last night.

Paris Streets Quiet

Paris streets were quiet today. The Government today authorized three cargo vessels carrying food and medical supplies to remain in Algeria, the first sailings of Algeria permitted since last Wednesday.

Premier Pflimlin sent a message today to the M.R.P. (Catholic) Party Congress at St. Malo. He was re-elected the party's Chairman last night. He said, "We understand the anxiety of our fellow countrymen in Algeria who are proclaiming their determination to remain French."

We leave them in no doubt of our determination to seek tirelessly through victory a just and humane peace. Those who fomented disorder in Algeria have accomplices on the mainland. It is our duty to resist their undertaking because it is against the interests of France.

M. Jules Moch, the Socialist Interior Minister, declared in a broadcast tonight that "the Republic is in danger" and urged all Frenchmen to show "unlimited devotion" to the Government.

Russia: Serious Consequences
If West Intervenes in Lebanon

RUSSIA, Sunday (Reuters). — Moscow yesterday warned the West in a formal statement issued in Moscow by the official news agency, Tass, that any attempt to use the current internal Lebanese crisis for outside intervention "may have serious consequences not only for the future of the Lebanese state and its independence, but for peace in the Middle East, too."

The statement claimed the U.S. and other Western powers were taking advantage of the Lebanese events to "prepare a new plot in the Near East." It described the actions as "inadmissible."

Embassy staffs of "certain Western powers in Beirut" are "attempting to launch orders as if they were dealing with a colony," the statement added.

Western attempts to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs were designed to give a "shot in the arm" to the "notorious Duillei-Eisenhower doctrine."

Arab Union Gov't
Sworn in Today

The Arab Union's first Cabinet will be installed and sworn in today before King Faisal, it was announced in Baghdad last night.

The union of Iraq and Jordan, headed by King Faisal, will be headed by Abd al-Mukhtar Baban. The new Jordanian Cabinet is headed by Samir Rifa'i. The Foreign and Defence portfolios will be included only in the Union Government.

The announcement said the union's Deputy Premier will be Ibrahim Hashim of Jordan, who resigned in Amman yesterday. Tawfik of Jordan will be the Union's Defence Minister, and Tawfik Sawaid of Iraq, the Foreign Minister.

The Iraqi Chamber of Deputies last night selected 15 of its members to represent Iraq in the Arab Union Chamber. It was announced that as soon as the Jordan Chamber had selected its representatives, the Union Chamber would meet in Baghdad.

Uprising Spreads To
Indonesian Borneo

SINGAPORE, Sunday (Reuters). — An unidentified rebel radio claimed tonight that the uprising had spread to the southern part of Indonesian Borneo.

Green will be brought to court on Tuesday. After questioning tonight, police were still undecided whether to ask that he be charged with murder or manslaughter.

According to eyewitnesses, shopkeepers and taxi drivers from a cab rank across the street, Pflimlin abused Green for selling rolls, buns and eggs at cut rates prices. They said he entered Green's shop and tossed a tray of cakes in the show window onto the floor.

Oppenheimer
Arrives

Prof. Robert Oppenheimer, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived last night at Lydda Airport for the opening of the Institute of Nuclear Science at the Weizmann Institute. He told reporters that he planned to stay in Israel for a week during which he would lecture on his latest research in problems of nuclear symmetry.

The Jordan Cabinet list includes: Salah Madadha — Interior; Akel Fawaz — Agriculture; Ahmed Tarawneh — Education; Dr. Jamil Tutun — Social Welfare and Health; Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jabari — Justice; Salim Buhith — Public Works; Sami Joudah — Communications; Anishta Hanania — Finance and Economy.

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West Orders Ships,
Planes to Stand By

The British Navy announced in Valletta, Malta, yesterday that British warships taking part in NATO fleet exercises during the coming week are to operate in the East Mediterranean instead of the West, in case it should be necessary to evacuate British nationals from Lebanon.

Ships and aircraft from Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and the U.S. are taking part in the six-day operation to test strategic planning and control of shipping after the exercises the allied forces will meet at Malta for a review.

At Aldershot, England, a battalion of the Parachute Regiment stood by yesterday, ready to be flown to the Middle East. A War Office official said the troops' week-end leave had been cancelled and they had been ordered to stay near their depot. The precaution had been taken in case the men were needed for action in Middle East trouble spots, he added, but they were not at the moment under orders to move.

Saudi Troops To
Leave Jordan

Saudi Arabian forces will be withdrawn from Jordan within the next few days as there is no necessity for their stationing in the country with the imminent announcement of the Arab Union Government, the Old City paper "El Jihad" reported yesterday. A small "token force" will be left in Jordan, it was added.

"Falastin" reported that 150 Jordanian trucks left for Iraq yesterday to transport the first supply of fuel oil to Jordan. Iraqi refineries are to supply Jordan with 15,000 tons of oil a month.

After MIDNIGHT
The Lebanon has decided to protest to the Arab League against the U.A.R. for "inciting the Lebanese people into acts of lawlessness," an official Beirut source said late last night.

Such interference could start a dangerous hot-bed of war in this area, the Soviet statement warned.

Soviet Film Wins
Cannes Grand Prix

CANNES, Sunday (Reuters). — The Soviet film "When the Storms Pass" today won the Grand Prix at the Cannes International Film Festival.

It is a tragic love story with a grim background of bombs and war. Star of the film was Tatyana Samoilova, beautiful 21-year-old Moscow actress who caused a stir at Cannes when she first appeared without make-up.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founder
GERSON AGNON

Managing Editor
THEO R. LAURIE

Editorial Office and Management
9 Rehov Hahatavot, Jerusalem,
P.O. Box 81, Tel. 433 (4 lines).

THE AVIV Bureau: 52 Nahal
Binyamin, P.O. Box 118, Tel. 433/2

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayim
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A POLICE force, in a small and intimate country like Israel, takes its tone from its leadership.

CHIEF OF POLICE

In Mr. Yosef Nahmias, who has just been appointed to the new Inspector General of Police, the guardians of law and order in Israel have a chief whom they can respect and whose lead they will follow with devotion. Mr. Nahmias is a Jerusalem man, but his impressive public career hitherto, and particularly since the establishment of the State ten years ago, indicates that he has a breadth of vision and understanding of the problems of Israel as a whole. Most recently he had been seconded to the Foreign Ministry where he was winning new laurels. Nevertheless his return to take executive charge of the police force is a sensible appointment for in the years that he served there previously as Deputy Inspector General he had made a significant contribution in the fields of discipline and efficiency.

In a body like the police continuity of control is very important. This is assured since Mr. Nahmias has been so closely associated with the retiring Inspector General, Mr. Yehzekel Sahar, in this work.

To build a liberal, progressive police force appropriate to a modern State was no easy task in the peculiar circumstances in which our police were found at the beginning of statehood. The remnants of the mandatory force suffered from the disrepute in which that force had not undeservedly fallen. Moreover 1948 brought a large immigration from Europe and other lands where the police had traditionally been looked upon by Jews as enemies, since they brutally represented the anti-Semitic leanings of the ruling power. Today the Israeli, through the Knesset, makes his own laws; but the measure of respect and obedience such laws command depends largely on the type of police force that exists to enforce them.

Ten years in this very arduous job is more than enough for any one man. Therefore Mr. Yehzekel Sahar leaves his office to need have no misgivings over the transfer of service. That the reputation of the police stands as high as it does is due to the general planning and training system that he instituted and in the carrying out of which he was ably assisted by Mr. Nahmias and latterly by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Nahmias takes over a fairly fit and efficient body of men; but he also takes over some quite difficult problems. One is that there is a constant and steady drain of personnel after a year or two of service. Training a policeman is not an inexpensive process and the continuous influx of replacements prevents a large contingent of experienced men being built up and this must put a brake upon progress. How far Mr. Nahmias will be able to deal with the main cause of defections from the force — the low rates of pay — is problematical. This is a matter for the Knesset in its budgetary sessions. But the facts will have to be faced. A policeman receives about the same rate of pay as a postman; but his hours are more irregular; his work is more responsible and is accompanied by much discomfort and not a little personal risk.

There are other troubles which have plagued the police force in the past two or three years. Some of these have been caused and were certainly exaggerated by the maligning and slandering of the police by political groups for murky political purposes. But issues raised will have to be faced. These perhaps do fall more closely within the purview of the new Inspector General.

Mr. Nahmias now comes to a difficult post which is a worthy challenge for a man of his talents. There is every confidence that he will meet it adequately and resolutely.



Premier Karamanlis of Greece being cheered by supporters during the recent election campaign.

Communist Gains In Greek Elections

By LESLIE FINER

ATHENS (APTS). —

THE British Government has every reason to be satisfied with the results of the Greek elections. From the viewpoint of making progress with the Cyprus problem, the elections did not result in deadlock. In the event, a stable Government has resulted which seems to have every chance of staying the next four years.

The fact that the Government should once again be headed by former Premier Karamanlis is a further cause for British satisfaction. The 50-year-old Premier has never proved less than a realist in his concerns for Greek Cyprus rights but he is reasonable and is very pro-West.

The victory of Mr. Karamanlis proved much more positive than any of his most fervent supporters dared to hope. He has gained a clear majority of 46 over all other parties in a Parliament of 300 seats. In the previous Parliament — where he had an initial majority of only 30 — Mr. Karamanlis was Prime Minister by virtue of his association with Field Marshal Papagos. Now he emerges as leader in his own right of a strong and united party.

Vote of Thanks

His victory illustrates the artificiality of the political manoeuvres which caused his fall three months ago. It is essentially a vote of thanks from all per cent of the people for his domestic policies which, in spite of some big mistakes, have ensured a degree of comfort and stability unknown in Greece for decades. In this vote of thanks Greek women have raised their voices.

The return to power of Mr. Karamanlis does not however signify a return to the old Greek political life: even more surprising than the margin of Mr. Karamanlis' victory, and perhaps more significant for the future, was the unforeseen current in favour of the extreme Left. Since the end of the civil war and the outlawing of the official Communist Party, Greek Communists have operated under cover of a party calling itself the Union of the Democratic Left. The party last fought the elections alone; they polled less than ten per cent. This week they finished with 24 per cent of all the

votes cast, comfortably beating the Liberal, the former chief opposition party — into second place.

The irony of the situation is that by this wholly unexpected success, the extreme Left have secured for themselves the advantages of the new electoral law which, by reinforcing the representation of the two strongest parties, was designed by the former Karamanlis Government to help the Liberals. Now, after polling only 34 per cent more than the Liberals, the communist-controlled Left becomes the main opposition party with 78 seats to the Liberals' 36.

There are several reasons for the sudden rise of the Communists: one is a good organization with no expense spared. For the first time the Communists had candidates all over Greece and their supporters, many of them illiterate, often arrived to vote with the property marked ballot paper already tucked in their pockets or handbags to avoid mistakes. Another reason is the inevitable tendency to memories of the civil war grow dimmer for Communism to find its natural level in a still impoverished country.

But it would be wrong to conclude that all or even most of the 24 per cent were Communist voters following the party line on domestic issues or on matters of international policy. The fact that these votes were cast at the expense of the centre Liberal Party rather than the right-wing party of Mr. Karamanlis supports the view that the majority who voted with the Communists did so because Greece at present has no democratic Socialist Party.

The truth of this estimate may soon be tested. One of the first concerns of the new Government will be to consider the legalization of the Communist Party. There is a large section of right-wing opinion in favour of this move. It would probably result in the immediate separation of the extreme Left opposition into its component parts and, if the right men can be found, might lay the foundations for a democratic Socialist Party independent of Communist control.

The sudden reappearance of the Communist ghost has brought a joy that may result in the achievement of a long delayed progress towards a more stable and representative party system.

Yesterday's Press

Cautious Words in Moscow

At Hanoi (Mapam) writes that while the avoidance of a calculated anti-Israel thrust in the Khrushchev-Nasser statement should not be taken as an indication of any change in Soviet policy, it is clear that Moscow's refusal to promise its unstinted support for Nasser's stand on the 1947 plan stems from the realization that this would not serve the interests of peace in the Middle East and also adversely affect Soviet prestige.

Davar (Hatsadim) writes that if Khrushchev had identified himself with the Arabs' "1947 borders" claim he would be playing his best trump. Nasser is still in Khrushchev's bag and the Arabs will have to come to Moscow again and again — and pay the price. While Moscow's policy has yielded it some handsome returns in this region, the opposite is true as far as the rest of the world is concerned.

Hatsade (National Religious) writes that the Russo-Egyptian joint statement is bound to intensify rather than ease tensions in the Middle East and that Russia's promise to support Nasser in gaining dominion over the Arab countries is evidence enough that these countries do not want his "bounty." The reference to Israel is obscure and lends itself to various interpretations.

Herut writes that according to the Egyptian timetable, Lebanon — proceeding Jordan and Israel — should have been in Nasser's bag before he even concluded his Moscow talks. Lebanon's doubtful stand has somewhat scotched the programme, but the initiative is still with Nasser. Israel is asked to take note.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that we must go back at least 30 years to find an analogy to the Khrushchev-Nasser set-up. Chiang Kai-Shek and the Kuomintang of the 20's were not Communist, but in the course of time Russia held China's fate in its hands. One cannot forget the bitter battle for the Middle East.

AT THE CINEMA

THE Mexican film "Adam and Eve" suffers from the fact that this Garden of Eden, done in splendid Oleograph Colour, is permanently becalmed. Throughout the film one waits in vain for a fresh breeze to blow through Eve's chestnut tresses. At least in the version passed by the censor. A primitive experiment in naive nudism.

Austrian Youth. THE Austrian film, "Die Tenebrischen Stunde" (Arnon, Haifa), follows the customary recipe of youth, sophisticated modernity, hygienic luxury and a slender undercurrent of titillation. Here the scene is laid in the senior class of a girls' school and the heroine (Erika Roman) finds love through a chance meeting with a young doctor (Adrian Hoven). Only after marriage do the com-

plications, and not very serious ones, begin. It is all sugar and even the wedding fittings at times suggest wedding cake. For comic relief, you have the chemistry teacher who is a little twitch and our old friend, Hans Moser, as a good-hearted if clumsy janitor. Another former acquaintance is Rudolf Forster in a more sedate but also good-hearted role. A pleasant 90 minutes in a world of make-believe.

NATURE THE MANDRAKE

THE strange little purple flowers are blooming again, a bunch of short-stemmed, insignificant bell-like flowers in the middle of a rose-tree of huge crinkled leaves, lying along the ground. This plant has probably the richest volume of folklore gathered round it of any in the garden.

The mandrake (Dudak) is mentioned twice in the Bible, in Genesis 30:14 and in the Song of Songs. There the berry, a little orange-coloured thing, is laid out for its fragrance. But in later Jewish literature it is regarded as a noxious and is regarded as noxious. And in the Talmud another aspect of the plant appears: its alleged magical properties, supposed to be in the root. It is a branched taproot, like that of the parsley.

Pen Friends

LENNART EKLUND, of Katarina Raagala 25, S.E. Stockholm 16, Sweden, is one of the two brothers from Sweden about whom we had a report entitled "Viking Wanderlust" in our issue of August 2, 1957. He asks whether any of our readers could suggest to him where he could find a place to stay and make a living. He is a student of the University of Stockholm and is planning to visit Israel in the near future. He is a very friendly and sociable person and is interested in exchanging stamps. His address is: Mr. L. Eklund, Katarina Raagala 25, S.E. Stockholm 16, Sweden.

AT a dizzy height, a girl

acrobatically leapt through the air from one swinging trapeze to another, all eyes following her anxiously. An old Yemenite woman near us, with a shawl over her head and her hands clasped in prayer, said to her neighbour: "Is that really necessary?"

The New Jerusalem Conservatory and Academy of Music presents a Piano Recital by Hanoch Greenfield. Tonight at 8.30, at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Included in the programme will be works by Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Liszt, and others.

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Readers' Letters

LIVING IN TEL AVIV. Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

Sir, I was glad to read Mr. Mindlin's column about the ugliness of certain sections of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem (your issue of today). It is time when this city of this problem, which is more closely related to the general welfare than many people realize.

As Mr. Mindlin so well puts it: "How can anyone growing up in such an environment be other than spiritually undernourished?" Psychology is a science, and it is a fact that much of the tension, irritability, and even delinquency which is so characteristic of Tel Aviv life can be traced to the unrelied ugliness in which its citizens must spend their days. Ugly surroundings do not breed beautiful characters. Slums are a major evil, and improving the appearance of a city is an extremely practical measure, as experience has shown.

Nothing something to be done in a public way to rectify or paint the peeling, stained and cracked fronts that disgrace Tel Aviv-Jaffa? I am sure it is in the public interest that such sumptuous monuments.

Yours, etc. D. P. (Name and Address Supplied) Ramat-Gan, April 28.

THE MANDRAKE

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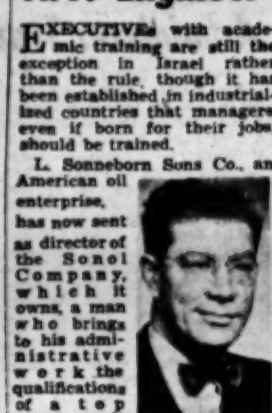
acrobatically leapt through the air from one swinging trapeze to another, all eyes following her anxiously. An old Yemenite woman near us, with a shawl over her head and her hands clasped in prayer, said to her neighbour: "Is that really necessary?"

The New Jerusalem Conservatory and Academy of Music presents a Piano Recital by Hanoch Greenfield. Tonight at 8.30, at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Included in the programme will be works by Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Liszt, and others.

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VISITORS' GALLERY: HERBERT GOLDSTEIN

N.Y. Engineer to Head Sonol



Goldstein

EXECUTIVES with academic training are still the exception in Israel, rather than the rule, though it has been established in industrialized countries that managers, even if born for their jobs, should be trained.

L. Sonneborn Sons Co., an American oil enterprise, has now sent as director of the Sonol Company, which it owns, a man who brings to his administrative work the qualifications of a top rank engineer.

Mr. Herbert Goldstein, who has served in Sonneborn plants for 21 years, has all-round experience in oil technology and business. He is now here for an introductory visit, but will come back in July with his wife to stay. Standing well over six feet and well-groomed, he looks a tennis champion, but he says that his hobbies are chess and bridge.

New York-born Herbert Goldstein was from his youth bent on a career in science. As a boy he sat for a Pulitzer scholarship and to spread the risk, entered also for a second scholarship examination. After this scholastic strain, young Goldstein was struck down by pneumonia. That was in the pre-war days, and the helpless doctors doubted his chances to survive.

Columbia Scholarship

During the critical phase his mother learned from a newspaper man that her son had won the Pulitzer scholarship. She asked him whether he should break the news to her dying boy. "If I were you, I would be advised to wait," he said. "The boy's fever subsided and he recovered. He won the second scholarship and could take advantage of the first only. It gave him four years of free tuition at Columbia University, plus \$25 a month pocket money."

Goldstein graduated in chemical engineering and at 23 entered the Sonneborn company, a solid, staid family business whose shares are all privately owned. Starting as a research chemist, he advanced gradually to be superintendent of engineering in Sonneborn's Belleville (N.J.) plant, a high place in the managerial hierarchy, though he deprecates it, saying that he is ranked "as a junior among the seniors."

Goldstein was president of the New Jersey chapter of the

American Material Handling Society, a body dedicated to finding ways and means of reducing the cost of moving goods from the supplier to the ultimate point of use. As in some lines of American industry such costs rise up to 20 per cent of the total cost of production, manufacturers take this subject very seriously.

This year Goldstein was made chairman of a commission of volunteers to advise the U.S. Postal Service on how to prune their costs but before he could tackle this assignment, he was given the Israel job.

His first reaction was to go to "The Times" building in 42nd Street, where foreign newspapers are on sale, and find there a Friday issue of The Jerusalem Post. He says he was impressed that so small a paper thought chess and bridge important enough to give them space in its limited columns.

Mrs. Goldstein, who is headmistress of an elementary school in Elizabeth N.J. (part of Metropolitan New York) must stay on there until the end of the semester. When the couple come back here in July, their first target is to learn Hebrew. "We want to take a full part in Israel life," Mr. Goldstein says.

YACOV ARDON

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